the East; but the Board of Works considered it their duty not to sanction the construction of such a spire, and put their veto upon it accordingly.* In 1823 his design for the new London-bridge was submitted to a committee of the House of Commons. His design for the bridge was highly approved, but the committee, by the casting vote of their chairman, decided in favour of the design of the late Mr. Rennie. Among several others, he was one who made a plan (in 1825) for improving the river Thames, but, while they selected the north bank for their operations, he chose the south bank. This scheme he named the Surrey Quay, which he proposed should extend from London-bridge to Bishop's-walk, Lambeth. Much of his practice consisted in arbitration cases, and the investigation of architectural and engineering questions brought before the courts of law. Among these was the long protracted Custom-house case of the Crown v. Peto, in which the defendant attributed his success mainly to the evidence of Mr. Savage.

About 1830 he succeeded the late Mr. Hakewell as architect to the Society of the Middle Temple. He erected the Clock Tower to their Hall; also Plowden-buildings in Middle Temple-lane, and other works.

In 1836 he published, "Observations on Style in Architecture, with Suggestions on the best Mode of procuring Designs for Public Buildings and promoting the Improvement of Architecture; especially in reference to a Recommendation in the Report of the Commissioners on the Designs for the new Houses of Parliament."

In 1840 he was commissioned by the Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple to prepare designs for the restoration of the Temple Church; and the works were fast progressing, when a disagreement between the societies and Mr. Savage induced the Benchers to apply to other architects to carry on the works, which, after some delay, were, however, completed according to the original intentions of Mr. Savage, a few unimportant alterations having been introduced.

Among other buildings and works which he designed and executed, the following may be mentioned:—Trinity Church, Sloane-street; St. James's Church, Bermondsey; Trinity Church, Tottenham-green; St. Mary's Church, Ilford, Essex; St. Michael's Church, Burleigh-street, Strand; St. Thomas the Martyr Church, Brentwood, Essex; St. Mary's Church, Speenhamland, near Newbury, Berks; St. Mary's Church, Addlestone, Chertsey, Surrey; two bridges on the road made through the crown lands at Reading, Berks; the new floor and bell frame, and repairs to the broad tower of Lincoln Cathedral, to receive "Great Tom," re-cast by Mr. Mears, of London, in 1836; repairs to the belfry floor and bell-frame of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, London, so as to enable the peal of twelve bells therein to be rung with safety, which had not been rung out for very many years prior to the alteration; the Baptists' College, Stepney; Bromley and Tenterden Union Workhouses, &c. &c. &c.

One of the last works upon which he was engaged till within a few months of his death, was altering and beautifying the Church of St. Mary-at-Hill, London. He had previously executed great alterations and repairs to this church in 1827-8, when it was in fact nearly rebuilt.

Mr. Savage was a citizen and Skinner of the city of London. He was also a Freemason; one of the oldest members of the Surveyors' Club; and, for a long period of his life, chairman of the committee of fine arts of the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi. He was a member of the Graphic Society, from the time of its formation, a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, a member of the Architectural Society, and for a short time a fellow of the Institute of British Architects, from which, difference of views upon some matters of regulation induced his early withdrawal.

With the exception of attacks of gout and rheumatism, he enjoyed perfect health, till within six months of his death, which took place, after a fortnight's illness, on the 7th of May, 1852, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. His remains were interred on the 12th of the same month, at St. Luke's Church, Chelsea.

* To show the extent to which prejudice and timidity may mislead not only individuals but public bodies, the design for this structure (Chelsea Church) had been approved, the working drawings and detailed specification made out, the contractor engaged, and the building very considerably advanced, before the Parliamentary Commissioners for building New Churches, under whose superintending power this work was to be carried on, had actually discovered that the architect had designed to arch the groined ceiling of the nave with *real solid stone!* On this information coming to light, it was considered necessary immediately to assemble a council, to take into their most serious consideration the danger which was threatened to both Church and State if so daring a mode of procedure were allowed; nor would they permit it to proceed until the architect had been asked if he was willing to be answerable for the consequences in the event of a failure. In the original design it was intended to raise a spire on the tower, as mentioned above, somewhat like that of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, near the Custom House, but this was considered too formidable a proposal: it was, in fact, too ingenious for their comprehensive powers to understand. The architect produced a large model of his proposed spire, composed of separate pieces of wood pasted proportionally, and exactly as the stones would be if it were executed: these distinct parts were merely piled up without anything whatever between them to act as a cement, nor were the joints at all headed or jogged together as the stones would be in execution; yet this rude model, with so many unfavourable circumstances, bore considerable vibratory shocks before it fell; but the impression of danger had already too powerfully affected the minds of the local and senatorial authorities to admit of confutation, notwithstanding mechanical, philosophical, and mathematical demonstrations and experiments were produced to elucidate the plan; consequently the architect was compelled to abandon his project.

PROVISION FOR THE FUTURE—MASTERS AND MEN.

ABANDONMENT OF THE PROPOSED BUILDING AND ENGINEERING WORKMEN'S FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

WE regret to hear that the committee appointed at the meeting held in Guildhall, on 11th December, 1849, have not succeeded in organising the proposed society, and are about to return to the subscribers the amounts placed at their disposal. The total sum subscribed was about 1,100*l*. It will be recollected that the idea of forming a society for the benefit of building and engineering workmen originated with Mr. Cockerell, who had long felt the want in this country of some strong bond of union and good feeling between employers and employed.

Our readers are aware that meetings were held, and that the workmen themselves, on considering the matter, came to the conclusion—

"1st. That unless a *sick fund* was included in the scheme, the most important element would be wanting in a friendly society for the building and engineering classes. 2ndly. That very few of them could afford to lay by sufficient money to purchase a deferred annuity; and that *they feared the average length of their lives* would make such an investment questionable. 3rdly. That the majority of the men were already members of friendly societies; that there was a strong feeling in the minds of the working classes in favour of savings banks, because of the immediate *personal control* over their savings which was thereby enjoyed."

The committee then proceeded to consider *seriatim* the suggestions which the deputation had offered, and several inquiries were set on foot to assist in the determination of the questions raised, and the result of a protracted inquiry was to elicit the gratifying fact that sick funds were found to be almost universally adopted by the larger firms, and were in very flourishing condition. It was found that the evidence of most of the actuaries and others taking interest in friendly societies, was to the effect "that it was impossible to watch *with sufficient vigilance over large sick societies* spread over wide districts;" and the committee came to the conclusion that they could not attempt to establish such a fund; that it was not expedient to offer deferred annuities; but that their efforts should be directed entirely to the question of life assurance. They determined to add a loan fund, whereby an assurer might borrow money on his policy; and that by a benevolent-aid-society provision should be made for paying all the working expenses of carrying on the association.

At a second conference with the deputation, the workmen repeated their conviction of the necessity that a sick fund should form the main feature of a friendly society, and frankly stated that, in their opinion, the society *would not be acceptable* to the workmen on the principles proposed. Moreover, the differences that arose between the engineering workmen and their employers, now happily at an end, having resulted in the conviction on the part of the heads of the several firms, that it is *equally their duty and interest* to aid the workmen in the conduct of their benefit societies, has led to the formation among them of a separate institution of this character, and has issued in their secession from the proposed society. The result is, the committee have come to the conclusion that it would not be possible to establish the society with any prospect of adequate success; and they have therefore abandoned their intention.

Mr. Baker, Mr. Piper, Mr. G. Wales, who has acted as hon. secretary, and some few others have remained sanguine, or at least hopeful, with Mr. Cockerell, to the last, and the whole body of workmen owe them thanks for their praiseworthy endeavours.

We cannot say that the failure of the attempt has caused us so much surprise as it has regret: at starting we saw reasons for believing that the issue was doubtful. We agree with the deputation of workmen, that to make the society acceptable a "*sick fund*" *was indispensable*, and we think the committee should have taken the better view of human nature, and included it in their scheme, even at the risk of an occasional imposition. Care in the admission of members, proper regulations, and the establishment of district committees might, we think, be made to protect the funds sufficiently.

We still look for one great and general "Builders' Provident and Benevolent Institution," uniting masters, men, and employers by kindly ties, and capable of supplying all the wants and necessities to which accident, misfortune, or old age, might expose them.

FALL OF FLOOR AT THE CORN EXCHANGE, LIVERPOOL.

THE daily papers have probably made the majority of our readers acquainted with this unfortunate occurrence, which caused the death of two individuals. The Liverpool Corn Exchange has been rebuilt, and enlarged, under the direction of Mr. J. A. Picton, and has beneath it two ranges of vaulted cellars, one over the other. At a moment when there was a large number of persons in the building, two of the arches failed, and the floor fell in to a considerable extent. An inquest has been held on the bodies of the sufferers, and the matter carefully inquired into. It appears that the builder (Leader), who undertook the contract in the first instance (for 8,115*l*.) failed to complete it, and that an arrangement was then made with a second (Mr. Mackarell), to execute the remaining carpenter's work. Some of the arches were turned, and the centres remained in. These Mackarell took out, under the superintendence of the clerk of the works (Mr. Code), in order to turn other arches, and the accident followed. The clerk of the works said in evidence, that he understood the architect to give orders for their removal from the upper arches, but this the architect denied. He had told Code that the centres already on the premises belonged to Mackarell, and that might have led to the misunderstanding. He had previously permitted the removal of those in the lower arches. Mr. Picton said, in the course of his evidence,—

"That the upper arches had been turned eight or nine months at the time the accident occurred. Under ordinary circumstances the mortar would have been sufficiently consolidated and set under these arches. Since the occurrence I have examined the mortar of the arches and the backing, and I find that it is not sufficiently consolidated. There were no means for testing this, the arches being covered by the floor above, which had a counter-ceiling under to prevent the cold drafts through the boards, and covered also by the centering below. At the time of these arches being constructed it was the latter end of the year—a time of great rain. The building lay open for a long time, waiting for the iron ribs of the roof and the plate glass. Of course all the rain that fell saturated the arches and backing."

The clerk of the works said he considered

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